

# APUSH 1919-1929 ROARING TWENTIES REVIEWED!

American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 31

American History (Brinkley) Chapter 22

America's History (Henretta) Chapter 22

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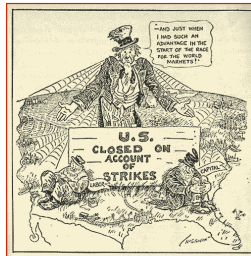
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## Fear following World War I

- Communist Party came to power in **Russia** in 1917. "**Bolshevik Rev.**"
- **Strikes** occur in 1919. Many shut down important industries
  - Steel Strike of 1919
  - Boston Police Strike of 1919
- **Race riots** occur in American cities due to resentment over competition for jobs & housing
- **Bombings** occur in 8 American cities
- **Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer** led a series of raids against suspected radicals



## RED SCARE: 1919-1920

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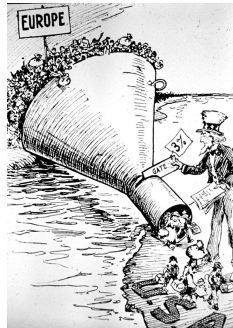
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## RISE OF NATIVISM

- **Palmer Raids** led to mass arrest of socialist, anarchist, union organizers, or other suspected radicals
- Continued hatred toward "**new immigrants**"
- **Quota Act of 1921**: limited immigration # to 3% of those living in U.S. as of 1910
- **National Quota Act of 1924**: Set quota at 2% of the immigrants in the U.S. in 1890
  - Intended to **limit the "new immigrants"** from southern/eastern Europe
  - Severely restricted Asian immigrant- **No Japanese** immigration at all
- **Unrestricted immigration** from Western Hemisphere



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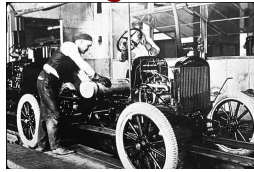
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## Transportation Changes

- **Frederick Taylor's** principles of scientific management increased productivity
- Cars become affordable for the average American (Model T)
  - **Henry Ford's assembly line**
- Growth of other industries (steel, rubber, gasoline, highway construction, etc.)
- **Charles Lindbergh** becomes the first person to fly solo across the Atlantic
- Radio makes him an instant celebrity




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## Mass Media: Radio and Movies

Households with Radios, 1920-1930

Year	Number of Households with Radio Sets
1920	20,000
1922	60,000
1924	1,250,000
1926	4,500,000
1928	8,000,000
1930	13,750,000



- Nov. 1920 first **radio** broadcast out of Pittsburgh announces election of Harding
- **Radio tied the nation together** by providing shared experiences
- Rise of the **movie** industry (especially in **Hollywood**)
- "**The Jazz Singer**" (1927) becomes the first "talkie"
- **Celebrity culture** of the 1920s
  - Nationally known figures as a result of the wide reach of radio and movies

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## Gender in the 1920s

- During the decade existing **social customs were challenged**
- Jazz music, dancing, drinking bootleg liquor, and other challenges to traditional values
  - Labor saving devices changed role of homemakers for some women
- **Flappers** became the symbol of this more independent lifestyle
- **Margaret Sanger** took things a step further with her advocacy of birth control




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### Fundamentalism & the Scopes Monkey Trial

- The decade saw a battle between the **values** of the **modernizing cities** and the **traditional values** of **rural areas**
- **Fundamentalist** believed every word in the bible should be considered literally true.
- Radio preachers such as **Billy Sunday** spoke out against drinking, dancing, jazz, gambling, etc.
- **ACLU** sought to challenge law in **Tenn.** that outlawed teaching of **evolution**
  - **John Scopes** arrested for teaching evolution in 1925
- Entire world follows the trial by listening on the radio
  - Prosecutor: Religious fundamentalist **William Jennings Bryan**
  - Defense: **Clarence Darrow**
- Scopes convicted (gets off on a technicality)- but trial demonstrated **tensions between modern and traditional religious values** of the 1920s.

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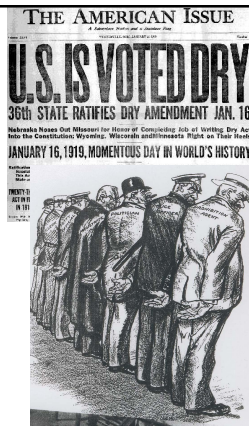
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### PROHIBITION

- **18<sup>th</sup> amendment** ratified in 1919: prohibited the manufacture & sale of alcoholic beverages
- **Volstead Act** was the federal law enforcing the amendment
- Fierce opposition, especially in large cities
- **Bootleg** liquor was served at **speakeasies**
- Understaffed law enforcement and widespread corruption
- Rise of organized crime
  - **Al Capone** in Chicago



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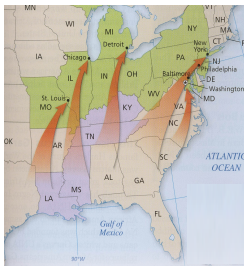
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### BLACK AMERICA IN THE 1920s: Did the decade roar?



- **Great Migration** had brought numerous African Americans into northern cities
  - Spread of **jazz** music out of New Orleans
- **Harlem** in NYC was the cultural center of black America
- **Harlem Renaissance** led by writers **Claude McKay**, **Langston Hughes**, **Zora Neale Hurston**, and jazz artists **Louis Armstrong**
  - Idea of “New Negro”- racial pride
- **Marcus Garvey** founded the **United Negro Improvement Association (UNIA)**
  - Called for African Americans to go “back to Africa” (separatism)
  - Promoted **black pride**, **black owned businesses**

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## **LOST GENERATION**

- **“Lost Generation”** writers: F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, Sinclair Lewis
- **Criticized** different aspects of the decade:
  - Why did we fight World War I
  - Small town values
  - Fundamentalist religious views
  - Materialism of the decade

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